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## PERU.

*Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague in Lima.*

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, September 2, as follows:

Week ended September 1, 1906: Vessels dispatched by this office as follows: The German steamship *Denderah* on August 28 for San Francisco, Cal., with general cargo and a total personnel of 63, of whom 3 cabin and 3 steerage passengers were from this port.

The British steamship *Peru* on September 1 for Ancon, Canal Zone, with general cargo and a total personnel of 206, of whom 13 new members of crew, 54 cabin, and 69 steerage passengers were from this port.

Both vessels were fumigated, and effects of steerage passengers inspected and past or disinfected.

Cases of plague were reported in Lima on August 17, 19, and 20, but no statistics for other localities in Peru have been received since last report.

*Regulations governing admission of immigrants.*

The following is received from Minister Dudley under date of September 25:

*Decrees.*—1. Health certificates can not be granted to immigrants who are: (a) Idiots. (b) Insane. (c) Suffering from any chronic disease which is transmissible or repugnant. (d) Those that may become a public burden.

2. The following diseases shall be considered chronic, transmissible, or repugnant: Tuberculosis, syphilis, leprosy, cancer in its different forms, lupus, eczema, the different skin diseases, yaws, itch, trachoma, or granular conjunctivitis, and filariasis.

3. The following shall be considered as liable to become a public burden: Habitual drunkards; those suffering from rupture, chronic rheumatism, or chronic diseases of the heart; those above 60 years of age, under 60 years who exhibit evident signs of old age; those suffering from dilated veins in the lower limbs; those of weak constitution who exhibit marked physiological debility, subject to epileptic attacks, or suffering from general paralysis, chronic myelitis, polyneuritis, partial paralysis or atrophy, which renders them unfit for work. Finally, those who, in consequence of any physical trouble not already mentioned, may become unfit for work.

4. Beriberi shall be a matter for special medical investigation.

5. Immigrants who do not prove that they have been vaccinated against smallpox, or have already had this disease, are bound to submit to vaccination.

6. Immigrants coming from places where cases of bubonic plague or cholera are occurring must be placed under observation for five consecutive days previous to their embarking.

7. Health certificate must be issued to immigrants by the physician named by the Peruvian consul in the port of shipment, and shall be countersigned by that official.

8. The immigrant arriving in Peru without the said certificate shall be repatriated at the expense of the captain or owner of the vessel, in case of his having no right to a health certificate.

9. Vessels bringing immigrants are bound to receive the visit of the Peruvian consul in order that the said official, together with the physician whom he may choose, may be able to verify its sanitary conditions, so as to affix a statement of them to the respective bill of health.

10. The Peruvian consul shall countersign only such health certificates as refer to immigrants who can be accommodated in the compartments of the vessel destined to carry them, bearing in mind, for this purpose, that in the aforesaid compartments there should be assigned to each person a space of 2 square meters at least, with a height of roof equivalent more or less to 1.80 meters.

11. The vessels carrying immigrants must be provided with an infirmary suitably arranged, in which the space for each patient must be at least 3 square meters, and of which the capacity must be calculated at the rate of 4 per cent of the individuals taken on board.

12. These vessels must carry a doctor and the necessary medical stores for the attendance of the sick. They must also be provided with a stove, in perfect working order, for the disinfection of all contaminated articles or objects in all cases in which there may have occurred on board transmissible diseases.

13. Every incident connected with the health of those on board, the sanitary conditions of the vessels, the prophylactic measures carried out during the voyage, etc., shall be duly noted in a book specially set apart for that object.

#### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

#### *Reports from Manila—Cholera in Manila and the provinces—Inspection of vessels—Quarantine circular.*

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, August 14 and 23, as follows:

Week ended August 11, 1906. Quarantinable disease reported for the city of Manila as follows: Cholera, 73 cases, 56 deaths.

During the same period cholera was reported from the provinces as follows:

Provinces.	Cases.	Deaths.	Provinces.	Cases.	Deaths.
Batangas .....	1	0	Pangasinan .....	4	3
Bulacan .....	122	80	Rizal .....	75	65
Cavite .....	38	25	Tarlac .....	5	5
Laguna .....	61	49	Tayabas .....	19	13
Nueva Ecija .....	112	102			
Pampanga .....	114	80	Total .....	551	422

During the week ended August 11, 1906, there was a steady increase in the number of cases, especially during the last four days of the week, 21 cases being reported for Saturday. The total number of cases for the week shows an increase of 35 cases and 26 deaths over the preceding week.

The indications are that this increase in the number of cases is only temporary and that an improvement will take place in the next few days. For the first time since the outbreak began—nearly a year ago—several cases are being found in the same house; but the infec-